Exhibits were placed on the table by the following:—

B. B. Woodward: Specimens of *Opeas clavulus*, Fér. (?), Mauritius (?), and *Zonitoides minusculus* (Binney), from a hothouse in Nottingham, the property of Mr. B. Sturges Dodd.

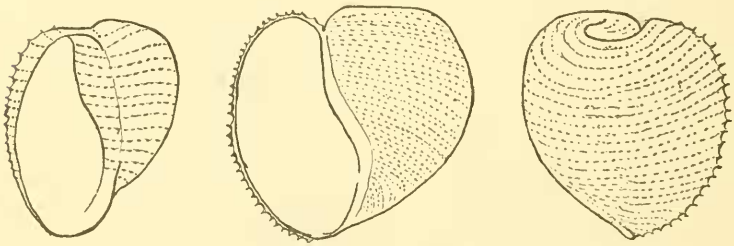
A. Reynell: *Achatina fulva*, Brug., from Calcutta, a species introduced there by Dr. W. Baird.

E. R. Sykes: Specimens of *Pholadidea* and *Doto* from Plymouth.

R. H. Burne: Tracks made by a snail feeding on lichen-covered wood.

NOTES.

Note on the embryonic shell of *Planorbis*. (*Read 8th May*, 1903.)—When some eight years ago I had the honour of contributing a short paper on the sinistral character of the shell of *Planorbis*, I was compelled from lack of material to illustrate my remarks by figures from Fischer's paper on the subject. Having recently obtained some more



Embryonic Shells of *Planorbis*.

embryos, I now venture to give three camera lucida drawings which may convey a better idea of the sinistral form of the shell. It will be noticed that the surface is covered with fine rows of minute points.

J. H. Van Stone.

Note on the occurrence of *Planorbis marginatus*, Drap., and *Limnæa pereger* (Müll.) in the Post-Pliocene of Bognor, Sussex. (*Read 8th May*, 1903.)—The deposit in question was laid bare during the construction of a sewer in a field between Bognor and Felpham, known as the "Sluice Patch," for which purpose a trench about 12 feet deep had to be cut. The alluvium here showed a thickness of about 6 feet, and contained many valves of *Scrobicularia plana* (Da C.). Below the alluvium was some two feet of a sandy clay, crowded in places with plant remains. *Cardium edule* (Linn.), *Scrobicularia plana* (Da C.), and *Paludestrina stagnalis* (Bast.) were plentiful; the two former species had evidently lived and died there. This sandy clay in some parts was nearly black with carbonaceous matter, and it was here that *L. pereger* (Müll.) and *P. marginatus*, Drap., occurred. They could not be said to be plentiful, and were probably carried to their present position by means of a stream from some more inland locality, as one would hardly have expected them to have lived in company with the before-mentioned marine or estuarine species.

There is at the present time a stream, the Aldingbourne Rife, which falls into the sea but a few hundred yards to the east of this locality. The stream at this spot runs between banks some 6 to 8 feet high. Below the sandy clay, sea sand of unknown depth was met with, which was dug into to a depth of about 4 feet. Through this, water constantly filtered, the trench having to be pumped out to keep it dry.

The occurrence of sea sand would show that once before the sea had overrun this district, and now it is doing its best to return. This particular locality is protected by means of a wall, against which the shingle has become banked up to a height of about 8 feet above the land-level behind. During the excavation no actual ancient watercourse was cut through, so most likely this district formed part of an extensive salt marsh, subject to the action of the tides, before it became, as it is now, dry land.

A. Reynell.

Note on the supposed locality "Sulgranees," whence Dr. J. E. Gray's type-specimens of Indian Jurassic Ammonites were said to have been obtained. (*Read 8th May*, 1903.)—In Mr. Crick's paper on Himalayan Jurassic Ammonites (*ante*, pp. 285–289) the locality whence the specimens of *Ammonites Nepaulensis*, *A. Wallichii*, and *A. tenuistriata*, the three species figured under those names by Dr. J. E. Gray in the "Illustrations of Indian Zoology," vol. i, pl. c, were obtained, is stated, on the authority of the plate, to be "Sulgranees, Nepaul."

So far as I am aware, no such place as "Sulgranees" is known, and I may add that it is very doubtful whether the Ammonites represented in the "Illustrations" came originally from Nepal at all; it is more probable they were brought from further west, from the region whence Ammonites have been supplied to India in all probability for ages. It is certain that there has long been an importation of small Ammonites into India from the Tibetan side of the Himalayas, chiefly from the Spiti district, N.N.E. of Simla, or from the neighbourhood of the Niti pass, north of Kumaun. These Ammonites, together with certain other stones, are known to Hindus by the name of "Saligram." I think it is probable that this name, slightly modified and written *Sulgranees*, has been mistaken for the locality of the fossils.

An explanation of the term *Saligram* will be found in Yule & Burnell's "Hobson-Jobson." The stones thus named are regarded as representatives of a god, and are especially connected with the cult of Vishnu.

W. T. Blanford.

Note on a specimen of *Fistulana clava*, Lamk., perforating a shell of *Mitra interlirata*, Reeve. (*Read 8th May*, 1903.)—On 14th November last we exhibited before this Society a specimen of *Fistulana clava*, Lamk., the shelly walls of whose tube appeared to pass right through a shell of *Mitra interlirata*, Reeve (Pl. XVI, Fig. 8). Some doubt having been expressed in the discussion that followed as to whether the *Fistulana* had actually perforated the *Mitra* or had merely made its way through some fracture in it, we had a Röntgen-ray photograph of the specimen made. This photograph (Pl. XVI, Fig. 9) shows clearly that the *Fistulana* had bored its way through the *Mitra*, and also absorbed portions of the *Nassa Gruneri*, Dunker, which is attached to the base of the burrow. The walls of the burrow pass quite straight through the *Mitra*, the two valves of the *Fistulana* can be distinctly seen lying within the tube at its larger (anterior) end, and the diaphragm is indicated by the transverse line visible on the other side of, and close to, the *Mitra*.

G. B. Sowerby & H. C. Fulton.